

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

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ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE

TERMS.
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TUESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1859.

It is stated by one of the Opposition papers that no legal voter was kept from voting in Frankfort by violence or intimidation. Without going into details at this time we give this statement as unqualified denial. It is not true in whole or in part. It can be disproved by hundreds of witnesses; but such a step in reference to the matter is wholly unnecessary. Every Democrat in the town knows the facts. Very many of the Opposition who witnessed the riotous conduct at the polls on the day of election have condemned it since.

We were a witness of most of the mob movements which disgraced our town on the first of August, and we cannot believe in the sincerity of any sane man of any party, who saw half we did, who has the hardihood to ever in the face of the facts, that no legal voter was kept from the polls either by violence or a reasonable apprehension of violence. We do not now know the precise number, but we know that more legal voters, who desired to vote the Democratic ticket, and would have done it but for fear of their lives, were kept from the polls by the Opposition than would have sufficed to have carried the county for Capt. Simms.

THE INAUGURATION.—We call attention to the proceedings of the meeting held yesterday in reference to the inauguration ceremonies on the 30th inst. The several committees should organize immediately and look after the duties assigned them. We have no doubt that thousands from other parts of the State will be in Frankfort to witness the inauguration, and we trust that none will lack accommodations or go away disappointed.

In our list of the members of the Legislature we made a mistake in putting down Mr. Thompson as the member elect from the counties of Livingston and Marshall. It seems that T. L. Goheen, Esq., was elected by three majority. Goheen and Thompson were both Democrats, and the result does not change the Democratic majority in the House.

In another column we publish the full vote of the Ninth and First districts for Congressmen and Governor. Magoffin carries both. His majority of 4,141, and Burnett's majority of over nine thousand, indicate decidedly that the "bloody first" intends to keep her position at the head of the Democratic columns in Kentucky.

First District—Official.			
Morrow, Burnett, Bell, Magoffin.			
Ballard	97	718	558
Caldwell	180	681	589
Crittenden	234	753	482
Graves	277	1437	503
Livingston	251	426	398
Lyons	48	433	229
Trigg	123	978	564
Hickman	140	442	256
Hickman	45	671	253
McClellan	217	610	592
Callaway	118	1221	238
Marshall	34	916	130
Union	318	857	510
Hopkins	166	1316	796
	2248	11538	5704
		2248	5704

Burnett's maj.	9290	Magn's maj.	4141
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*All official except the vote of Crittenden for the Congressmen.

Ninth District.			
J. W. Moore, L. T. Moore, Magoffin, Bell.			
Fleming	928	952	910
Mason	875	1274	844
Powell	166	191	190
Montgomery	502	587	503
Clarke	412	935	408
Lewis	731	664	664
Greenup	854	1163	693
Lawrence	496	809	564
Carter	832	484	845
Morgan	1147	562	1202
Bath	1040	743	1042
Rowan	244	142	239
	8,227	8,506	8,357
		8,227	8,172

L. T. Moore's maj. 279 185 Mag's maj.

*All official except Greenup.

Public Meeting.
At a meeting of the citizens of Frankfort, held at the court-house on Monday evening, August 15th, for the purpose of making suitable arrangements for the reception and inauguration of the Governor elect, and to show proper respect to the retiring Governor—
Upon motion, Col. Jerry W. South was called to the chair and J. W. Tate appointed Secretary.
Upon motion of Col. Garrard, the following committees were appointed:

COMMITTEE OF RECEPTION.			
A. J. James,	O. Brown,		
A. G. Hodges,	Anthony Crockett,		
J. P. O'Hara,	A. Julian,		
L. A. Thomas,	S. I. M. Major,		
D. S. Crockett,	H. C. Hodges,		
P. Swigert,	L. Tobin,		
T. D. Carneal,	N. Heffner,		
A. W. Dudley,	M. B. Chinn,		
Isaac Wingate,	C. G. Graham,		
Thos. Steele,	R. R. Bolling,		
Jno. A. Holton,	J. B. Gentry,		

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.			
J. W. South,	G. W. Owen,		
J. W. Pruett,	W. S. Debeney,		
A. W. Vallandigham,	W. H. Keene,		
Jas. M. Todd,	A. Kahr,		
H. Rodman,	Jno. O'Connell,		

COMMITTEE OF ESCORT.			
J. P. Metcalfe,	W. H. Gray,		
T. N. Lindsey,	G. H. Jett,		
Peter Jett,	T. M. Green,		
Ben Monroe,	D. M. Bowen,		
J. W. Tate,	Jno. M. Todd,		
R. W. Blackburn,	R. B. Johnson,		
R. R. Revill,			

Upon motion of W. J. Chinn, the following were appointed
MARSHALS OF THE DAY.
Scott Brown, T. B. Gray,
Dan W. Lindsey, G. R. Vallandigham,
Geo. B. Burnley, Jas. M. Crockett,
John M. Brown, Lewis Craig,
John B. Major, B. F. Duval.
The meeting then adjourned.
J. W. SOUTH, Ch'n.
J. W. TATE, Sec'y.

Kentucky Election Returns.

We are indebted to the Secretary of State for copies of official election returns from the following counties:

Breathitt.	
Magoffin	508
Bell	144
Boyd	131
Allen	503
Green	132
Garrard	503
White	115
Frazier	630
Henderson	73
James	523
Harlan	328
Waller	504
Haggard	123
Richardson	503
Evans	115
T. T. Garrard, Dem, Congress	394
Adams, Opp, Congress	299

Perry.	
Magoffin	253
Bell	183
Boyd	278
Allen	195
Green	249
Page	214
Garrard	287
White	224
Frazier	280
Henderson	155
Harlan	174
Bates	280
Haggard	162
Richardson	272
Evans	158
Garrard, Dem, Congress	270
Adams, Opp, Congress	265

Carter.	
Magoffin	848
Bell	381
Boyd	836
Allen	346
Green	772
Page	438
Garrard	848
White	742
Frazier	818
Henderson	325
James	807
Harlan	343
Bates	815
Haggard	334
Richardson	819
Evans	337
Moore, Congress, Dem.	839
Moore, Congress, Opp.	484

Floyd.	
Magoffin	799
Bell	258
Boyd	799
Allen	206
Green	742
Page	763
Garrard	763
White	210
Frazier	791
Henderson	185
James	796
Harlan	204
Bates	770
Haggard	195
Richardson	778
Evans	197
Garrard, Congress, Dem.	673
Adams, Congress, Opp.	427

Fulton.	
Magoffin	405
Bell	256
Boyd	225
Allen	392
Green	247
Garrard	399
White	208
Frazier	403
Henderson	219
James	404
Bates	213
Haggard	199
Richardson	402
Evans	208
Burnett, Dem, Congress	142
Morrow, Opp, Congress	440

Rowan.	
Magoffin	239
Bell	137
Boyd	236
Allen	133
Green	234
Page	137
Garrard	236
White	129
Frazier	238
Henderson	129
James	238
Bates	119
Haggard	129
Richardson	237
Evans	129
J. W. Moore, Dem, Congress	244
L. T. Moore, Opp, Congress	142

Lewis.	
Magoffin	654
Bell	659
Boyd	641
Allen	648
Green	665
Page	668
Garrard	668
White	626
Frazier	665
Henderson	624
Harlan	627
Bates	629
Haggard	625
Richardson	665
Evans	627
J. W. Moore, Congress, Dem.	731
L. T. Moore, Congress, Opp.	664

Pike.	
Magoffin	674
Bell	168
Boyd	675
Allen	147
Green	665
Page	631
Garrard	132
White	168
Frazier	666
Henderson	146
James	676
Harlan	153
Bates	666
Haggard	144
Richardson	666
Evans	144
T. T. Garrard, Dem, Congress	664
Green Adams, Opp, Congress	277

TEX BROCK WINS \$125,000.—Ten Brock has won two more races in England with his American horses, and a vast amount of money. It will be seen by the telegraphic report that Starke, which won the Goodwood stakes, also won the race called the "Bentwick Memorial," of 1,000 sovereigns, and £25,000 addition. His horse Umpire, by Lecomte, won the Nursery stakes at the Goodwood Races.

Capt. Frost, of St. Louis, has just recovered three of his runaway negroes, that had settled in Chicago, by offering a reward of \$2,500. The pile was too tempting to be resisted by a couple of the Chicago "freedom shriekers," who, by putting their Yankee wits to work, were enabled to land the darkeys right at Capt. Frost's door.

The Alleged Frauds in the Ashland District.

The Louisville Journal and other Opposition prints, have been proclaiming loudly and lustily concerning frauds on the part of the Democracy in the Ashland District. It will be seen by the following article, which we copy from different papers in that district, that the boot is exactly on the other leg.

The Lexington Statesman has the following convincing article:

FACTS AND FIGURES.
The aggregate vote cast in the late Congressional election was the largest ever polled in this district. Occurring, as it did, simultaneously with a general State election, and superinduced highly excited and earnestly contested races for the Legislature in three counties of the district, we are not surprised that the full vote of each county has been more nearly recorded than in any former election. But whatever the causes to which this increased vote is attributable, neither its locality nor party complexion were peculiar. Occurring, as it did, simultaneously with a general State election, and superinduced highly excited and earnestly contested races for the Legislature in three counties of the district, we are not surprised that the full vote of each county has been more nearly recorded than in any former election. But whatever the causes to which this increased vote is attributable, neither its locality nor party complexion were peculiar.

From these figures it will be observed, that in the late election the aggregate vote exceeded by 729 that polled in the Presidential election, and by 774 that polled in the Clay and Hanson race. But this large gain is not exclusively of one political party. The Opposition have received more than one-half of the increased vote.

In 1856, Fillmore received 6535
Buchanan received 6229
Aggregate vote 12764
In 1857, Jas. B. Clay received 6575
K. W. Hanson received 6148
Aggregate vote 12723
In 1858, Wm. E. Simms received 6920
John M. Harlan received 6863
Aggregate vote 13783

Thus, of the 774 new votes, Mr. Harlan received 418, while Capt. Simms received but the remaining 355. If, therefore, the increase comes from importation, the Opposition have gone into the trade more largely than the Democracy. Nor is this increase confined to any single county or locality. It is wholly untrue, as sometimes asserted, that this increase is confined to Harrison county. The returns show it to have been general, and of itself an indication of nothing more than a very deep popular interest in the election.

In Fayette county the aggregate vote polled at the late election was 2396
In the Clay and Hanson race it was 2287
Increase in Fayette 109
In Bourbon county, the whole vote recently cast was 1649
In the Clay and Hanson race it was 1524
Increase in Bourbon 125
In Franklin county the vote cast in the late election was 1681
In the Clay and Hanson race it was 1516
Increase in Franklin 165
In the late election was 1102
In the Clay and Hanson race it was 1035
Increase in Woodford 67
In Jessamine county the vote polled for Simms and Harlan was 1183
In the Clay and Hanson race it was 1145
Increase in Jessamine 38
In Scott, Harlan and Simms received 9294
Do Clay and Hanson received 9132
Increase in Scott 162
In Harrison, Simms and Harlan received 2944
Do Clay and Hanson received 2136
Increase in Harrison 108
In Nicholas, Simms and Harlan received 1746
Do Clay and Hanson received 1665
Increase in Nicholas 81

The increase in the Opposition counties of Bourbon, Fayette, Woodford, Franklin, and Jessamine was 488. Whereas in the Democratic counties of Scott, Harrison, and Nicholas there was but 254 more votes polled than were polled in the Clay and Hanson race. Harrison county increases her vote 108, while Fayette increases her vote 159, Bourbon 125, and Franklin 165. Nicholas increases her vote but 81, and falls below the increase in the three strong Know-Nothing counties of the district. To sum up, therefore, facts and figures conclusively demonstrate that if the increased vote indicate fraud, suspicion falls on the Opposition. We have made up a prima facie case against them. Of the seven or eight hundred new voters, two-thirds are found in strongly Opposition counties, and more than half voted the Opposition ticket. If it is proved that the question arises, who imported them? We have the benefit of a presumption on the side of the Democracy.

Our figures in the foregoing are as nearly accurate as we can now make them. Official returns cannot so vary them as to affect the argument we have based upon them.
The Statesman also has the following:
An Illustration.—The instance cited by the Observer & Reporter in illustration of the facility with which illegal voters are polled, when investigated becomes a striking example of the groundless charges which the Opposition are making against the legal vote of the naturalized vote of the district. It seems that James Logue, a well known resident of this city, in an affidavit last week, struck and killed an Irishman named Moran. On inquiry it is ascertained that the deceased had been in the State but a few months. Instantly it is presumed he voted; the poll books are examined, and, doubtless to the great satisfaction of those keen pursuers of fraud, the names of "James Logue" and "John Moran" are there found recorded for the Democratic ticket. The Observer and Reporter thereupon publishes as a fact that inquiries subsequent to the death of Moran developed the illegality of his vote, and states that he was in the State but three months before he voted. The Frankfort Commonwealth copies the paragraph, and it will doubtless go the round of the K. N. press never to be followed by its contradiction.
The facts, as we ascertain them, are these: The man who was killed was named John Moran. He did not vote here. The poll-books do not bear his name. Jas. Moran did vote, and with as clear and undisputed a right as had any man whose name is on the books. He is yet alive and well known in the city. The "free traders" and "servants" comments and inferences rest upon a mistaken statement of facts. With this error thus exposed, we ask, will the Observer and Commonwealth correct the mistake to their readers, or silently permit the misstatement to work its influence? If in our investigation of the matter we have been deceived, which is scarcely possible, we are anxious to state the fact.
This is but a single illustration of the flimsy character of the Opposition charges of fraud. When investigated, all their allegations will be found equally devoid of truth.
The articles below are from the Cynthia Age:
A FAIR PROPOSITION.
As the friends of Mr. Harlan are making so much noise about the majority polled for Captain Simms in this county, and are swearing so lustily that frauds were perpetrated by the Democracy of Harrison, and are threatening so loudly to purge the polls, we are authorized by a gentleman of this county to propose a wager of
ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS,
that an examination of the poll-books of this county will disclose more illegal votes recorded for Mr. Harlan than for Capt. Simms. This wager is open to any one. We desire to see the polls purged, as we are confident that Simms' majority will be largely increased by the process.
THE COLEMANVILLE DISTRICT.
In addition to the \$100 wager proposed in another place, we are authorized to offer the following proposition: A gentleman, a resident of the county of Harrison, and a member of the Legislature, is authorized by a gentleman of the Louisville Journal and other

K. N. sheets, to the effect that voters were supplied to the Democracy at Colemanville on the day of election, by the Kentucky Central Railroad, proposes to bet

\$100
that the Opposition should throw two illegal votes in the Colemanville district to the Democracy's ONF.
If the Opposition really believe the stories they are circulating about Harrison county, here is an inducement for them not only to prove the truth of said stories, but a chance to "put money in their purses" at the same time.

MARRIED.
August 5th, 1859, on the Massey and Flemingsburg Turnpike, by Rev. John A. Clarke, at Millwood, Miss MARY J. WISHARD, of Ohio, and ROBERT ANDERSON, Esq., of Fleming county, Ky.

DIED.
In this city, on Sunday evening last, the 14th inst., of scarlet fever, ANNA RUSSELL, youngest daughter of W. A. and Margaret J. Gaines, aged nine months. Death came upon her so suddenly, that she had not time to utter a single word, or to lay her iron grasp on the tottering limbs of the gray-haired servant; but more terrible when his eye fell on the darling, the cherished child! Such was thy coming, O Death, and that, too, on the holy Sabbath eve. The light went out from a happy hearth-stone, and a bitter wail burst from riven hearts, as the dark-robed angel bore little Anna from the bosom of her loved ones. Beautiful, calm, and lovely as the last rays of summer's sunset passed away the gentle spirit of her whose blameless innocent, and pure life rendered her an object of love to all who knew her. Truly there is a magical charm in goodness full exemplified in her friends beheld with deep solicitude, wisdom beyond her years—knowing that the Great Eternal has ever chosen "the fairest flowers to beautify the walks of his own Paradise." Lightly death touched the beautiful sufferer; tender hands closed the blue-veined lids above the sightless eyes, and as softly robed her for the tomb as the loving mother could have clad her precious babe for a night's repose. As the fall of the ponderous column crushes the ivy that has entwined its tendrils round the strong support, so has her death shattered the heart-strings of her devoted parents. Bereaved mother, say you not the parting word, as your angel child plumed her spirit wings for flight into the open gates of God's eternal day? Death in very pity, left it there, wreathing the cold lips, to cheer your sorrowing heart. Stricken mourner, behold, written on the clear day, "Thy beautiful babe passed in and left the pearls gazing ajar." Look up, and thou shalt catch faint glimpses of that far off land of light. Who shall say to the afflicted father that she becometh him not? That her spirit arms do not enfold the mourner now? Father, list; consolation shall float down on the wings of night—"tis an angel's voice," "blessed Saviour, room for my loved ones—room at thy feet, and in their Anna's bright eternal home." Goss.

Preparatory College.
THIS Institution, situated ten miles from Frankfort, on the Georgetown road, is destined for small boys, Boarding &c., tuition in all the branches of education, with Latin, Greek, French, and German, on moderate terms. For further information apply to Rev. J. M. LANCASTER or JOHN HALL, Esq. au16 w&t-wm

Mrs. M. A. Satterwhit's School, FRANKFORT, KY.
THE Fifth Session of this school will commence on Monday, the 29th of August, 1859. Terms per session of 20 weeks.....\$8.00 Stationery....." 25 No deduction for voluntary absence. au16 w&t-wm

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO.
SESSION OF 1859-'60.
FACULTY.
L. M. LAWSON, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.
JESSE F. JUDKINS, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
J. C. BLACKMAN, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.
GEORGE MENDENHALL, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics.
C. C. COMEY, M. D., Professor of Institutes of Medicine.
JOHN A. MURPHY, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
H. E. FOOTE, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.
B. J. RICHARDSON, M. D., Professor of Diseases of Women and Children.
JAMES GRAHAM, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine.
WILLIAM CLENDENIN, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.
L. M. LAWSON, M. D., Dean, Northwest Corner Sixth and Walnut Streets.
GEORGE MENDENHALL, M. D., Registrar, 197 Fourth Street.

OPENING OF THE COURSE.—The regular course will open on the 18th of October, and terminate on the last of February. Students are earnestly advised to be early in attendance, especially those who expect to be candidates for graduation. Credit for a full course cannot be allowed unless the pupil matriculates at an early period, and observes regular attendance on the lectures. Clinical lectures will be delivered at the Commercial Hospital and City Dispensary during September and October, previous to the commencement of the regular course. The public Commencement will take place on the 1st of March, with as little delay after the close of lectures as practicable.

At the close of each session, two or three graduates will be elected to act as Resident Physicians and Surgeons in the Commercial Hospital for the ensuing year.
Two Resident Physicians will be appointed to St. John's Hotel for Invalids, and the graduates of this college can compete for the places.
Students will be elected to act as Resident Pupils at the Dispensary for one year, who will have rooms supplied them in the College building.

FEES.
For the whole course.....\$30.00
Dissecting ticket.....6.00
Graduation Fee.....25.00
The student can take one or more tickets, as may suit his purposes.
The dissection ticket is optional, except that the candidates are required to take it once.
Students, on arriving in the city, by calling at the College (on Sixth street between Vine and Race) will be conducted to good boarding houses, where they can be accommodated with board, at from \$2.50 to \$4.00 per week.
Further information may be obtained by addressing L. M. LAWSON, M. D., DEAN.

Hendricks & Co.
HAVE just received another supply of that fine "Rough & Ready" Tobacco. We invite all lovers of the "weed" to give us a call. au13 t-wt

NEW CARPET AND House Furnishing Store.
MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
IMPORTERS & DEALERS,
79 FOURTH ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET
LOUISVILLE, KY.
WE are now opening an entirely new stock, embracing every variety, style, and quality of hand-made Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, Rugs, Mats, Laid & Coco Matting, Stair Rugs, Carpets, Trimmings, Crumb Cloths, Green Baize, Blankets all widths qualities and prices. We also keep on hand and make to order Floor, Tappan, Mosquito Bars, Bed Comforts, &c., &c. Our stock being entirely new, and having been selected by the great variety of the latest improvements in style, quality, and price as are seldom found west of the mountains.
MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
79 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky.
au13 w&t-wf

Wanted.
A NURSE that can be trusted with young children. Apply at this office. au13 t-wf

THE SPRING STYLE CASSIMERE HATS may be obtained at
m&t w&t-wm KEENON & CRUTCHER'S.

Assistant Clerk of the Senate.

WE are authorized to announce MILTON HARTON, of Boone county, as a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the State Senate.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Mrs. McMurdy's Select School.
MRS. McMURDY will open her School in South Frankfort, under her previous regimen, on the 1st day of September.
Number of boarders limited and terms as heretofore.
A few day pupils will be received, but none for less than the academic year, terminating May 31st. The charges will be for the English course \$50; Music on the Piano \$50; French, \$25 per annum, one half payable in advance, and one half at the expiration of four months.
An experienced and skillful European teacher will give lessons on the Piano,

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

The Baby.

Another little wave
Upon the sea of life;
Another soul to save
Amid its toil and strife.

Two more little feet
To walk the dusty road;
To choose where two paths meet;
The narrow and the broad.

Two more little hands
To work for good or ill;
Two more little eyes
To see the world as well.

Another heart to love,
Receiving love again,
And so the baby came,
A thing of joy and pain.

Lightning Stroke.

It is said that exposure to the rain or being drenched with buckets of water, seem to have some agency in restoring persons to life who have been prostrated by lightning.

It is better to take some precautions against the lightning, which will be the better applied if some explanations are given as to the nature of lightning.

There is a stillness in the atmosphere when all parts of it are of equal temperature, whether cold or hot, for the air is then in equilibrium. But if one part be hot, and the other be cold, as in two adjoining rooms, the moment the door between is opened there is a commotion, and the cold air rushes into the warmer room.

If two vessels of water adjoin and are connected by a hollow tube under the surface, both bodies of water are still, if each vessel is filled to an equal height; but if one vessel has a greater depth of water than the other, there is a commotion until an equilibrium is secured.

When the atmosphere about us is uniformly filled or saturated with electricity, there is quiet, safety, equilibrium. But if a layer either side has more or less electricity than the one about us, there is a passing of the electricity from one to the other, until each body of air is alike filled or equally saturated. But with this passing there is noise, as the passing of air makes the noise of wind, and the passage of water causes roaring, so the noise made by the passage of electricity is called thunder: the force of it is the lightning, as the force of wind or moving water carries us away, according to its rapidity; but lightning, like a cannon ball, moves so swiftly that the body which it strikes has not time to have motion imparted to it, and it is shivered or perforated; the comparison, however, does not hold good at all points.

But the electricity of the fuller section or body of air gets to the other which has less, with greater or less facility, according to what is between them, or connects them. If a pointed piece of metal, gold, silver, or iron connects these bodies of different fullness of electricity, the communication or stream is conducted so constantly and steadily, that there is no noise or commotion, there is no obstruction. But if wood is used, it does not conduct the electricity quick enough; hence wood is not as good a conductor as iron. Hence, where there is more electricity above us than on the earth, it comes down quietly and unnoticed if there are a great many iron communications or conductors, such as lightning rods; but if trees only extend from one to the other, or tall chimneys, there is noise and destruction. Hence it is best to keep away from chimneys and trees, or tall objects in thunder storms in warm weather; therefore, if in the house, keep as near to the centre of the room as possible.

But the course or direction of the lightning is always from the fuller air to that which is less full, as water runs from the fuller vessels towards the other. Hence the air in the clouds has more electricity, the "stroke" comes from above; if, however, the air on the surface is fuller of electricity, then the stroke is upwards; this is the reason, in many cases, why men and animals are killed by lightning in the open fields or on prairies.

But these unequally filled bodies of air may be parallel with each other, and if a house is between them, it will be a conductor, and a person sitting at an open window will be killed; if the window had been down, he might have been saved, for glass repels lightning; that is, it can keep it from passing; hence, if a man stands on the ground and takes hold of an electrical wire, the electricity will pass freely through his body into the earth; but if he stands on a glass block, the electricity does not go through, but collects in the man himself; he gets full of it, and "fire flies" out of him every time you touch him.

Lightning or electricity has a love, so to speak, for metals, has an affinity for them, or seeks for them, hence the less of iron, or steel, or other metals, you have about your person during a thunder storm in summer, the safer you are.—*Hall's Journal of Health, August.*

THE MEERSCHAUM MANIA.—It may chagrin Young America to learn, but nevertheless it is a fact, that the meerschaums so popular in this country at the present day, costing from \$1 to \$5, are mere shams. The genuine meerschaum, or that portion in which the cigar or tobacco is placed, is made in Vienna, of clay found in Asia. This clay resembles the porcelain clay of this country, and is easily moulded into any desired shape, and the finer the quality, the more easily is it colored by the oil of tobacco. The mouthpiece of the meerschaum is made of amber, a substance resembling resin, found along the Baltic Sea. This is valued according to the size of the piece and its fitness for mouthpieces. Some of them sell as high as \$20, and the bowls for pipes as high as \$50, in consequence of the elaborate carving upon them. They are made in Vienna, where a large number of persons are employed to meet the present demand. The price, however, cannot be considered enormous when it is understood that the finest quality of meerschaum cannot be perfectly colored under three months, and then it must be in use nearly all the time; say, for instance, thirty cigars per day smoked through one, each cigar costing three cents, would make the cost for ninety days \$81, without counting sick headaches, nervousness, etc.

CLEAN MILKING.—It is sometimes forgotten that the last gilt of milk drawn from the cow's udder is the best part of every milking. Careful experiments made in England show (according to a report lately published) that "the quantity of cream obtained from the last drawn cup from most cows exceeds that of the first in the proportion of twelve to one." The difference in the quality also is considerable. Hence a person who carelessly leaves but half a pint of milk undrawn, loses in reality about as much cream as would be afforded by six or eight pints at the beginning; and, lo and behold, that part of the cream which gives the richness and high flavor to his butter.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.
SCOURING KNIVES.—A small, clean potato with the end cut off, is a very convenient medium of applying brick dust to knives, keeping it about the right moisture, while the juice of the potato assists in removing stains from the surface. We can get a better polish by this method than by any other we have tried, and with less labor.

Children's games seem to be growing popular with adults now-a-days, as it is not an uncommon thing to see men of all ages chasing hoops in the street.

The Louisville Journal and its Calumnies, Excusing the Defeat in the Ashland District.

To those well acquainted with the credulity to which the Louisville Journal is properly entitled, so far as its political facts are concerned, it is hardly necessary to deny or refute its many calumnies and falsehoods. Excuses for political defeats are common as blackberries, and the victory of a party is generally very tolerant of the poor privilege of the conquered party, in counseling itself by the most plausible story which can be trumped up by its credulity or ingenuity. The Democratic party has been victorious in the Ashland District, first in the glorious triumph of John C. Breckinridge, followed up by that of James B. Clay, and confirmed by the election of Capt. Simms. All these victories of the past six years, if the Journal can be believed, have been accomplished by the most shameless frauds. The Journal in its issue of last Saturday, surpasses itself in the bold and reckless calumnies in which it so much excels. Of course, Prentiss, or the editors of the organ, can have no personal knowledge, so as to bear testimony to the statements charging frauds in the election of Capt. Simms in Harrison and Nicholas counties. The Journal would have it spread abroad, that at Cynthiana, in Harrison county, from 70 to 100 naturalized Irish voters were allowed to vote, without the qualification of residence, and that the whole gravel train of Irish were taken to the Coleman precinct, and voted there, and after voting all these Irish fitted off with the twilight. He states that the mill to grind naturalization papers was kept busy at work up to the day of the election, and one of the ablest and most honest Circuit Judges in our State, is indirectly impeached as participant in those alleged frauds. The Journal could not have been a witness for the facts which it undertakes to indite, and if he stated them from his own knowledge, he would not be believed, but he says he has taken the pains to gather them from various sources. What are his sources of information we are ignorant, but whether coming from the Journal or any other source, we are authorized by many gentlemen of much higher veracity than the Journal, for saying, that all the Journal's allegations of fraud in the Harrison election are unfounded falsehoods. One out of the eight counties composing the Ashland District, a majority of the judges of the election were decided Opposition partisans. In Nicholas county, which is decidedly Democratic, the Sheriff of the county is an active and worshipping Opposition partisan; so it appears that in six of the eight counties, our opponents had a majority of judges. In every precinct in the Ashland District, the polls were closely watched by the most strenuous and active Opposition partisans. We defy all contradiction, when we state, that no foreigner was allowed to vote without a most searching examination of his naturalization papers, and proof of his legal residence. Every technical ingenuity was resorted to, and every party prejudice had full sway, in excluding from suffrage many persons who were entitled to suffrage.

The Journal talks of a disputed election, and encourages its friends to a full investigation. In our own county, and in sight of our own door, we witnessed a considerable amount of illegal voting against us, and no Democrat was allowed to vote unless he passed muster under the eye of Garrett Davis.

Where the Journal is well known, its calumnies against our party, which are trumped up as excuses for defeat, will fall harmless, but in other States where he is not understood, he may be believed and will be repeated, but it is a vain pursuit to chase down the lies of that reckless print.

Paris Flag.

Funeral of a Siberian Chief.
At a late meeting of the London Royal Historical Society, Mr. Atkinson, whose interesting travels among the Kirgiz, and other nomads of Siberia, have recently been published, delivered to the meeting a Narrative of some of his adventures among those nomads, and also giving a graphic picture of their habits and manners. The following is an account of the funeral of a chief named Darna Syrym, who died near Norzaisan, when Mr. Atkinson was on a visit to the tribe:

"So soon as the chief was dead, messengers were sent off to invite the head men residing within a hundred miles, who all immediately repaired to the funeral. The body of the chief was laid out in the best attire, his chair of state was placed at his head, his saddle, arms, and clothing were hung around, and silk curtains were suspended from the roof of his yurt. His wives and daughters, with the females of the tribe, knelt around, chanting the funeral dirge, in which the voices of men occasionally joined. While this was going on, the funeral feast was preparing. Ten horses were killed, and the flesh was thrown into numerous cauldrons, boiling over fires kindled in the ground, which were constantly kept stirred by men stripped to the waist. When a sufficient quantity of food was dressed, the feast began. The guests sat in a circle round the meat, the chiefs nearest the center; those of next degree next them; and the women outside. The feast lasted seven days, during which 2,000 men took heartily in the consumption of mutton and horse-flesh. On the eighth day the body was conveyed to the tomb or a camel; the camel also carried the ship of state. The two favorite horses of the chief followed; after which went the whole tribe, singing the funeral hymn. On reaching the place of burial the body was deposited in the grave, and the horses were forthwith slain and placed beside the body of their master. The grave was filled with all the turned to the encampment to continue the funeral feast, which was furnished by 100 horses and 1,000 sheep, slaughtered for the occasion. The festival continued for several days after the burial, the chiefs and the family of the deceased chanting his praises every day, until all the guests had gradually departed for their homes. The feast was kept up by the tribe for a considerable time after the funeral, and the chanting was repeated every day, at sunset, for a whole year. Mr. Atkinson dwelt on the very impressive nature of the ceremony—the wailing music of the funeral chants—the sorrow, apparent at least, exhibited by an immense concourse of mourners, mingled with the almost savage accompaniment of the feast; all this, in the midst of a desert which seemed of unlimited extent, produced an effect which an Englishman finds it difficult to picture to himself."

What You Do, Do Well.

This is a lesson which cannot be too earnestly impressed upon the young. Even the oldest may profit by heeding it. No person of experience but knows the ill folly of doing work, and yet the world is full of botching. It is labor going to its task ship-shod, caring not for permanent accomplishment, but only to provide for the moment's emergency. Half the world's work has to be mended almost as soon as done, the half doing and mending—producing at least only wretched, slovenly results—costing more than would have been expended in doing it well, and doing everything well. Every man, however poorly he may do himself, is quick to appreciate what is well done, so that well-doing commands the best market for labor, and gives the greatest profit equally to the serving and to the served. If a laborer is worth doing at all it is worth well doing. Plant well, cultivate well, build well, think well, and live well, and all will be well—so, if the aggregate result of doing well, we shall not have to reproach ourselves with neglect of means and opportunities.

"We are gratified to learn that Rev. R. McMurtry, formerly of this county, and well known to all our citizens as an excellent gentleman and a popular and successful teacher, has been elected to the Presidency of the Shelby College. Mr. McMurtry will bring to this responsible position long experience, sound judgment, an excellent understanding, great capacity, and extraordinary attainments; and it requires no prophet to foretell his success. We do not know any person better qualified than Mr. McMurtry for the discharge of the arduous duties imposed upon him by his acceptance of this position; and we congratulate the friends of the college on their good fortune in securing his services."

Maysville Express.

TO KEEP WORMS OUT OF DRIED FRUIT.—It is said that a small quantity of sassafras bark mixed with dried fruit will keep it free from worms for years. The remedy is easily obtained in many localities, and is well worthy an experiment, as it will not injure the fruit in any manner, if it does not prevent the nuisance.

Foreign News.

NEW YORK, August 14.—The steamship Vanderbilt, from Southampton on the 3d inst., arrived here last night.

ENGLAND.—The Queen and the Royal family sailed round the squadron in review at Spithead on Saturday, July 30th. Royal salutes were fired, and the Russian squadron joined in the demonstration of respect.

The London Herald has the following: We have reason to believe that Mr. Dallas has recently placed in the hands of Lord John Russell a dispatch from Washington, in which it is stated that the United States Government have resolved to abandon privateering, and thus to accept the declaration respecting this portion of the maritime law agreed upon at the Congress at Paris in 1856.

GERMANY.—The National Zeitung states, in a letter from Frankfort-on-the-Maine, that Count DeChambred has arrived there from the Hague, and that it is intended to hold a conference of the Legationists at West Baden during the month of August.

The Prague Gazette states a fearful fire broke out in the town of Kioserte, containing about 165 houses and 1,500 persons, few of whom saved their goods or houses.

The Paris Patrie contradicts the report about Prince Napoleon being charged with the mission to Vienna.

The London Post says that Garibaldi has sent a circular to all the free States of Italy, declaring his arm to be ready at any moment to continue the Italian war of independence.

The Grand Duchess Marie, of Russia, arrived at Dover on July 31st, after a rough passage from Ostend.

In the House of Lords, August 1st, the Royal assent was given by commission to several bills of a public and private character. The report of amendments on the service court bill was footed up, and after some discussion the report was adopted, and the bill read a third time and passed. Lord Stanley called the attention of the Government to the admission of British salt into China, stating that the supply of salt to a population of three hundred million had been a monopoly in the hands of the Chinese. He concluded by asking what steps had been taken to introduce it. Lord Elgin could not answer the question, as the correspondence had not been made public.

Nothing important took place in the House of Commons on the first instant. In the evening a resolution, enabling the Government to raise in the Indian kingdom, for the Government of India, £50,000,000 sterling, to meet the demands of the present year, was agreed and ordered to be reported. The amount of the debt of India, on the first of May 1857, is returned at the sum of £60,714,084, of which £53,165,500 was registered debt, and the rest floating.

FRANCE.—The Times' correspondent says the Count De Persigne had left Paris, on his return to London.

The minister of war had addressed an order to all the Colonels of regiments to send home all soldiers whose absence had been recalled after the declaration of war against Austria, and likewise all those who are entitled to their service leave of absence for six months, that they may be at the disposal of the farmers who may require them for getting in the harvest.

No change is to be noticed in the commercial situation of France. The accounts from the agricultural districts are not unfavorable. The wheat crop has not sustained much injury. The barley crop was not expected to be a prodigious one, but the stock on hand is immense. The crop of oats will probably be more productive than was expected ten days since. The harvest altogether will exceed that of a good ordinary year, and there will be an overplus for exportation.

AUSTRIA.—A letter to the London Post, from Vienna, states that Count Colerado, the Austrian Ambassador to Rome, was expected at Vienna, whence he will proceed to Zurich.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times says: Although Count Colerado had an audience with the Emperor on the 26th of July, and was long closeted with the minister for foreign affairs, he is not likely to leave for Zurich until the beginning of the coming week.

The same correspondent says, for a time a very unfriendly feeling toward England prevailed here, but the wrath of the Austrians is rapidly subsiding.

The promise of the Emperor of the French to put his army and navy on a peace footing has made a great impression on the Austrian financial world.

The Count De Bonneville will return here as the Representative of France.

SPAIN.—The Madrid journals of the 20th state that a number of dispatches in Lagrada waiting on the Queen to congratulate her on her pregnancy.

It is said that the Government had resolved on establishing a municipal system in Cuba. Garibaldi has issued the following order dated LEVERE, July 19.—However political affairs may go in the present circumstances, it is the duty of Italians not only to lay down their arms and manifest discouragement, but to swell the ranks of Europe that, guided by the heroic Victor Emmanuel, they are ready to confront the vicissitudes of war in whatever form they may present themselves.

THE PAPAL STATES.—The Times' correspondent, from Rome, says there is great dissatisfaction here, and I have no hesitation in saying that the French soldiers alone keep down a general outbreak. The Jesuits have been driven out of Ferrara, Feltre, and Bergamo. The Bologna Gazette publishes a declaration that the provinces of Romagna have shaken off the Papal yoke never to return again, and that their wish is to be annexed to Sardinia.

The Tuscan army has taken up a position between Modena and Reggio.

ITALY.—The Milan Gazette states that the French troops are constantly passing through Milan on their way to France.

TURIN, July 30.—The Dictator of Modena has convoked the popular assemblies. All persons competent to read and write, and whose age is not less than twenty-one, will be entitled to vote. Perfect order prevails.

TURIN, August 1.—The King has received Count Reiset as special envoy from Napoleon for the purpose of bringing about the restoration of the Grand Duke of Modena.

INDIA.—The dates are to July, 17th. The disaffection among the late Company's European troops is increasing at Bernampore. They are in open mutiny, and have intrenched themselves in barracks and elected officers to command them. The fusiliers have followed the example of the Bengal troops.

Central India is quiet.

The Times' correspondent says the campaign has been left to the Oude police, and the Europeans have withdrawn under cover. The rebels were still 6,000 strong, but were in terrible distress.

CHINA.—The U. S. steamer Powhattan had got on shore near Woosung, but it was expected she would get off unharmed.

Intelligence from Cochinchina tells of losses sustained by the allied forces, and says great sickness prevails there. The natives fight bravely, and it was said that the French Admiral had applied for reinforcements.

THE LATEST BY TELEGRAPH FROM SOUTHAMPTON. PARIS, Wednesday. The Monitor announces the dissolution of the French army of the Rhine, though the camps Chalons and Elphant remain established.

The Times' Paris correspondent says the Emperor is very anxious to satisfy the European powers of his pacific intentions, and before many days the European powers will be invited to a Congress, where a solution of the Italian difficulty will be proposed, which will deserve support for its liberal character.

Prince Napoleon is said to be indefatigable in his efforts for an amicable settlement of all differences among the European powers. Orders have been given for the disarming of all the ships at Brest, and for the French Admiral to haul down his flag. Indeed, what was called the Ocean Squadron has ceased to exist.

Additional by the North America. FARTHER POINT, August 14.—In the House of Lords on the 1st, the Earl of Granville said it was as yet impossible to fix the day beyond which important measures would not be read a second time.

Lord Elgin said in reply to an inquiry, that he had prepared upon the Chinese government, while negotiating the treaty of Shanghai, the im-

portance of sanctioning the introduction of British salt, but he failed, though he believed a different result might be arrived at if the Chinese authorities could be convinced that their revenue would not suffer from the change.

In the House of Commons the increased income tax bill was ordered to a third reading.

Sir C. Wood made a financial statement in respect to the government of India. He estimated the expenditure of war at £46,000,000, while the estimated revenue was only £35,800,000, being a deficiency of £10,200,000. In addition to this, they are £2,200,000 to be raised by England towards the expenditure of India, making the total deficiency £12,400,000. This has already been partially provided for, but there are £5,000,000 yet needed, and he proposed to raise this by a further loan. He thought there was no likelihood of any improvement in the financial affairs of India for two or three years to come. No great reduction could be made in the expenditure, while the revenue could only be slightly increased by an additional tax on salt, license, &c.

Mr. Bright advocated a descent reduction of government expenses, reduced army, and curtailment in civil service salaries, as the most efficient way of bringing about an improvement.

A resolution was adopted in favor of an additional £5,000,000 loan.

On the 2d, in the House of Commons, Mr. Monkton Mills moved an address to her majesty, praying her to enter into negotiation with the United States for the purpose of preventing assaults and cruelties upon seamen engaged in the traffic between the two countries, and of bringing to justice the perpetrators of such offenses.

The Attorney General said that the government had directed its attention to the subject. He would never assent to giving the jurisdiction to foreign courts. The only method would be either to facilitate the extradition act, to have recourse to the ordinary tribunals, or to deal with the matter in the same manner as with seamen's contracts.

The motion was agreed to.

The Ex President had passed through Liverpool en route for the Lake district. He was expected to sail for New York in a fortnight.

The Earl of Minto, father-in-law of Lord John Russell, is dead.

Mr. Labouchere had been created a peer. Some serious strikes were occurring in London. The carpenters were demanding a reduction in their hours of labor, and the employees of the Gas Companies were demanding increased wages, and for some time London was in danger of being left in total darkness.

Simms' Vote in this County.

The Opposition outside of Harrison county are terribly exercised about the large increase in the Democratic vote in this county since 1857. They say that Clay beat Hanson 196 votes in the year 1857; and now, when Harlan lacks only 27 votes of reaching that given to Hanson, Simms' majority exceeds Clay's nearly 200 votes. This, they contend, is evidence that frauds were perpetrated upon the elective franchise in this county. We perfectly agree with them. There were frauds committed—but not by the party they accuse. A comparison of the poll-books of August 1st, 1855, with those of August 1st, 1859, shows this fact: For a large proportion of the majority given to Simms, we are indebted to men who voted for McKee last year, and Hanson the year before, but who voted the Democratic ticket at the recent election. Now, it seems reasonable that a deficit should appear in the Opposition vote equal to the number we gained from them, but such is not the case. Again, many persons who have heretofore voted with the Opposition refused to vote with either party at the late election. The failure of these persons to vote should increase the deficit in the Opposition vote, but it doesn't appear. Although they lost largely by desertion and failures to vote, still Harlan's vote only falls short of Hanson's 27. These are facts, we state them as facts, and if any of the Opposition doubt, they can ascertain whether we speak truly or falsely by devoting a few hours to a comparison of the poll-books. We hope Mr. Harlan will be moved upon to contest the race, and will purge the polls of this county. We are fully persuaded that the purging operation would result in establishing Simms' majority in Harrison county from 450 to 500, instead of 391.—*Ky. Age.*

MIXING UP THE BABIES.—The Weaverville (Cal.) Journal gives the following account of an affair which, however it may move the laughter of our readers, we fancy to have made some of the parties concerned "laugh on the wrong side of their mouths."

"Some time ago there was a dancing party given, 'up North' most of the present had little babies, whose noisy perversity required too much attention to permit the mothers to enjoy the dance. A number of gallant young men volunteered to watch the young ones while the parents enjoyed a 'breakdown.' No sooner had the women left the babies in charge of the mischievous rascals than they stripped the infants, changed their clothes, giving to one the apparel of another. The dance over was over, and the women and the mothers hurriedly took each a baby, in the dress of her own, and started, some to their homes, ten or fifteen miles off, and were far on their way before daylight. But the day following there was a prodigious row in that settlement; mothers discovered that a single day had changed the sex of their babies; observation disclosed startling physiological phenomena, and then commenced some of the most fearful bed-riding scenes. Living miles apart, it required two days to unmix the babies, and as many months to restore the women to their natural sweet dispositions. To this day it is unsafe for any of the baby mixers to venture within the Territory."

WHAT'S IN A KISS.—"Mother, mother, kiss!" pleaded a little cherub boy, with blue eyes anxiously searching his mother's unusually serious face, as she tenderly laid him upon his soft white bed, and lovingly folded the snowy drapery about him. "Do kiss me, mother!" And the rosy lips began to tremble, and the tear drops began to gather in the pleading, upturned eyes, and the little bosom heaved with struggling emotion.

"My little son has been naughty to-day," replied the mother sadly, "how can I kiss those lips that have spoken such angry words?"

"Too much naughty!" Dutiful mother, relent. The little cherub is swelling, breaking with grief, tumultuous sobs break from the agitated bosom; the snow-white pillow is drenched with penitent tears, and the little dimpled hand is extended so imploringly. Relent.

"Tis enough! Once more the little head is pillowed upon the maternal bosom—once more the little cherub form is pressed to the mother's aching heart, and the good night kiss of forgiveness and love is given ten-fold tenderer. A few moments and the sobbing ceases, the golden head droops, the weary eye-lids close, and the little erring one is laid back upon his couch, penitent and humbled by one kiss from mamma.

LET IT BE REMEMBERED.—That we have all along contended that it was out of the power of the Opposition organization to defeat the Democracy are the only party having the power to save the Union and secure the interests of the South. We understand Mr. D. reiterates the phrase since the late election.

Henderson Reporter.
Taking into consideration the dying efforts that were made by the "Opposition," to say naught of the vast amount of money that was raised to elect George Wright and to defeat Anthony, (all of which proved abortive), we consider Mr. Anthony's triumph over Wright a glorious victory. Mr. Anthony is a simon pure Democrat, a worthy and intelligent gentleman, and one who will discharge the duties of Senator with an eye single to the good of his country and his constituents. He cannot be swerved from his duty, and we predict for him a brilliant career as Senator of this District.

Boiling Green Standard.

ALABAMA.—The members of Congress elect from this State are:

1. Jas. A. Stallworth,
2. James C. Pugh,
3. David C. Croft,
4. Sydenham Moore,
5. Geo. S. Houston,
6. W. R. W. Cobb,
7. J. L. M. Curry.

They were all members of the last Congress, except Messrs. Pugh and Clopton.

Will Resign.

NEW YORK, August 13.—The Post says it is understood that, upon certain conditions which have been duly considered by personal friends, Sickles will voluntarily surrender his claims to represent the Third Congressional district. The plan is to hold a special election, the contracting parties agreeing to nominate an anti-Lecompton Democrat.

THE VESPER GAS OR AIR LIGHT, THE CHEAPEST, MOST BRILLIANT, AND MOST CONVENIENT ARTIFICIAL LIGHT IN THE WORLD!

The Vesper Gas Light has won for itself a reputation for elegance, economy, safety, and simplicity far beyond any other artificial light. The Vesper Gas flame and fixtures precisely resemble in form those of coal gas; but in brilliancy and purity of light, it possesses a decided advantage over even Louisville coal gas. It requires no chimney; there is no smoke or soot, and no odor of gas, and the construction of the fixture is so simple that it is not liable to get out of order, and a child can manage it readily. The gas burned in the Vesper is generated from pure coal oil, without any admixture of alcohol or other foreign ingredient. It is entirely free from the burning, as by a simple contrivance, the vapor of the oil is mixed with the atmosphere, producing perfect combustion and a most intense light. The light has been pronounced by those who have used it in constant use for months, as most pleasant to the eye while reading or sewing, there being no flicker or unsteadiness in the flame. The Vesper Gas Light is portable, and can be used in town or country—in fact, wherever artificial light is required. The fixtures themselves are adapted in styles to suit all tastes, from the plain single-light burner to the most costly chandelier. Each chandelier is perfect in itself; there is no outlay to be made for service pipes. The gas is generated in the burner, and all fixtures, from the cheap single-light burner to the expensive chandelier, are miniature gas-works in themselves. They are sold at prices which do not exceed the cost of the ordinary fixtures of similar style and ornamentation. A price list will be sent to any address on application.

MERCHANTS
visiting Louisville should not fail to procure the Vesper Gas Fixtures for their stores.

Churches, Hotels, Public Halls, and Private Residences
throughout the State can now be fitted up with these elegant and convenient chandeliers, and other beautiful gas fixtures, which add so much to the appearance of such places, and to the comfort of the home circle, and which heretofore could be used only in those favored districts embraced within the coal-gas limits of large cities.

The limited space of an advertisement precludes the insertion here of the numerous testimonials of those who have received relief from all sorts of ailments, and who have been cured by the use of the Vesper Gas Light, pronounce it the best and cheapest artificial light now known.

The proprietor respectfully requests responsible merchants in every town and county in the State to correspond with him, believing that it is to their interest to aid him in introducing this unequalled light to their customers.

Vesper Fixtures and Coal Oil prepared expressly for his burner kept constantly on hand, and for sale wholesale and retail. WM. H. SETTLE, No. 6 Masonic Temple, Louisville, Ky.

man30 w&t-wf

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FANCY ARTICLES,

CAN BE OBTAINED AT

DR. MILLS' DRUGSTORE.

POMADES FOR THE HAIR

Of every style and price at

Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

A beautiful assortment, at

Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

COMBS

Of every description and material, at

Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

HAIR BRUSHES.

The largest variety in Frankfort, at

Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

ODONTALGIC PREPARATIONS.

Consisting of Tooth Soaps, Tooth Paste, Tooth Powder, etc., at

Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

DOG GRASS BRUSHES.

For Cloth, Velvet and Bonnet purposes, at

Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Wood, Eddy & Co.'s
DELAWARE STATE
LOTTERIES!
CAPITAL PRIZE
\$34,500.

TICKETS TEN DOLLARS
WOOD, EDDY & CO. MANAGERS,
SUCCESSORS TO GREGORY & MAURY.

The undersigned, having become owners of
The above Lottery Charter in
Delaware,

offer to the public the following scheme, to be drawn
each Wednesday in August, 1859, at Wilmington,
Delaware, in public, under the superintendence of
sworn commissioners appointed by the Governor.
Class 420 draws Wednesday, August 3.
Class 432 draws Wednesday, August 10.
Class 444 draws Wednesday, August 17.
Class 456 draws Wednesday, August 24.
Class 468 draws Wednesday, August 31.

Thirty-four Thousand Four Hundred
and Twelve Prizes.
Nearly one Prize to every 2 tickets!

78 Numbers—14 Drawn Ballots.
MAGNIFICENT SCHEME!
TO BE DRAWN
Each Wednesday in August.

Each Wednesday in August.				
1	Prize of	\$34,500	is	\$34,500
1	do of	10,000	is	10,000
1	do of	5,000	is	5,000
1	do of	2,500	is	2,500
1	do of	1,000	is	1,000
30	do of	500	are	30,000
30	do of	250	"	15,000
40	do of	200	"	13,000
40	do of	100	"	6,400
64	do of	75	"	4,800
64	do of	50	"	3,200
128	do of	40	"	5,120
5,568	do of	20	"	111,360
27,224	do of	10	"	\$22,240
34,412 Prizes amounting to				\$50,392